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A SPICY DEBATE

In the United States Senate Over the Philippine Question.

TILLMAN AND BEVERIDGE MIX.

Senator Carmack, Democrat of Tennessee, Makes His Maiden Speech in the Senate, Which is Well Received by His Colleagues.

Another spirited debate, with the Philippine tariff bill as the text, was precipitated in the Senate on last Wednesday as the result of some statements made by Senator Carmack, Democrat of Tennessee, in the course of an extended speech on the general Philippine question. It was the Tennessee senator's first speech in the senate and he was given notably good attention on both sides of the chamber. He spoke without manuscript, with earnestness, force and eloquence. At the conclusion of his address, which had been listened to by many of his former colleagues in the house of representatives, Senator Beveridge, Republican of Indiana, challenged some of his statements. The debate which ensued was very lively for a few minutes, taking on a political phase, which proved particularly interesting to the auditors who crowded the floor as well as the galleries. Mr. Beveridge and Mr. Tillman were involved in a heated colloquy in which the exchanges were as hot as any senators could make them.

"This bill," Mr. Carmack declared, "is framed on the theory that the Philippine Islands are a territory to be added to our own territory and that the less we trade with these islands and the less we have to do with them the better it will be for us. The only trade that will flourish under such conditions is that of the exploiters and it is proposed to turn the islands over to them. It is for the benefit of the carpet baggers and not for the benefit of the American people that a war of criminal aggression is being waged in the Philippine Islands."

"We of the minority cannot support this bill or the policy of which it is a part. We are opposed to the bill, we are opposed to the whole policy of colonial empire." Mr. Carmack discussed briefly the subject of censorship of press, dispatches in the Philippines and the fact that it was not a censorship for military purposes, but had been established by, for and in the interest of the Republican party. "The tariff," he declared, "has been kept in ignorance of the people, the knowledge of which they were denied."

Referring to the Republican supporters of the present Philippine policy, Mr. Carmack said: "You lift your hands in holy horror at the lynching of a colored man in the south and yet you are engaged in lynching 10,000,000 of people who were recently your allies and your brothers in arms and who have committed no crime except the crime upon which this government was founded."

Mr. Beveridge, a Republican member of the Philippine committee, sharply challenged a statement by the Tennessee senator that the Philippine tariff had not been well or carefully considered.

"Did the Philippine committee make an investigation of the Philippine tariff scale?" inquired Mr. Carmack.

"No," replied Mr. Beveridge, "but the Philippine committee has been considering that scale for two years."

Mr. Beveridge reported that the Philippine question had been passed on and settled four times in congress and twice had been before the American people and by them twice settled.

Mr. Beveridge then gave the reasons why ex-President Cleveland, ex-President Harrison and ex-Senator Edmunds, all of whom had not been in sympathy with the Philippine policy of the administration, declined to follow the Democratic party was because that party would not accept the decision of the supreme court and the verdict of the American people as final.

He asserted that the reasons why the "moderate, thoughtful and constructive people of the country" had followed the Democratic party in its opposition to the peace policy of the Philippines and in other matters of national policy, was that they feared that party would sow "the dragons teeth from which would spring a harvest of anarchy."

"I will not follow you," he declared, "shaking his finger at the Democratic side, 'because you are calling our soldiers 'murders' and 'charity boys' and 'doers of dirty work.'"

As he was proceeding to discuss some of the conditions in the Philippine Islands, Mr. Tillman interrupted with the inquiry: "Will the senator be explicit and give us the benefit of his personal observations or any official information he has in regard to the dispatch from General Bell that he proposed to make war so terrible that they would want peace and want it bad? Is that true or is it not?"

"This was not done while I was there," replied Mr. Beveridge. "I will ask the senator whether, when he is making war, he would not make peace as terrible that the enemy would want peace?"

"That would depend," said Mr. Tillman, "whether I was honestly engaged in a war that I thought was decent and honorable or of subjugation and infamy."

And does the senator charge," demanded Mr. Beveridge, "that General Bell does not believe he is engaged in an honest war?"

"DOING DIRTY WORK."

"I know that there are plenty of officers there who feel they are doing dirty work," shouted Mr. Tillman, "and they have told me they are ashamed of it."

"Has General Bell told you so," inquired Mr. Beveridge.

"I don't know about General Bell," said Mr. Tillman. "I have not seen him."

"Then why do you drag in General Bell, General Wheaton and others," sharply inquired Mr. Beveridge.

Mr. Tillman: "I will drag into this discussion an Associated Press report from Manila."

"Now it is an Associated Press man," Mr. Tillman: "Then you either have a censorship there or you have not. You swear you have not and then when the reports come you say 'they are not ours.'"

Mr. Beveridge: "It is hopeless. When they begin to discuss the constitution and we take them up on that, they come to censorship. When we say that none exists they go to war, bloodshed, pillage and murder."

AN EX-PARTISAN STATEMENT.

After some sharp personal colloquy in which the senators ridiculed each other, Mr. Beveridge proceeded to relate an incident of the burning of a village, and said that upon investigation it proved that it was the act of the insurgents, his purpose being to disprove some reports against the American soldiers. Mr. Tillman was on his feet again and asked Mr. Beveridge: "From whom do we get the statements that the insurgents are rebels or whatever they are did all this burning?"

"The American authorities," replied Mr. Beveridge.

"And is it customary," inquired Mr. Tillman, "to determine a case from ex-parte statements?"

"No," replied Mr. Beveridge, "but any authority which comes from an American source is a falsehood, while everything that comes from the enemy is the truth."

"For the same reason," replied the South Carolina senator, "that in my own state when its capital was burned in 1865 there was an infamous assertion that we burned it when everybody knew we did not do it."

After some further discussion the senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

SOME PLAIN TALK.

Senator Hilderton, of Florence, Talked Right Out in Meeting.

When Senator Hilderton's bill to "regulate and fix the liability of railroad companies having a relief department to its employees" was taken up in the Senate on Tuesday last week, Senator Sharpe moved to strike out the entire bill.

Senator Hilderton defended the bill. Some of the railroads reserve a small percentage of the wages of their employees for the purpose of establishing a fund to serve food to aid employees sick or disabled by injury. Senator Hilderton claimed some roads made employees who wanted to get benefits from this fund to sign a contract, not to sue the railroad. Senator Hilderton thought this was wrong and wanted the bill passed to correct the evil and argued at some length in favor of his measure.

In the course of his remarks he made the assertion that the clerk of the senate had been on the floor of the senate lobby against the passage of this bill. "This may be all right," said Senator Hilderton, "but it looks ugly."

"The chair trusts," interrupted Lieut. Gov. Tillman, "that the senator will refrain from further personalities."

"I am only stating facts," replied Senator Hilderton.

"The chair does not question that," was the response, "but will repeat the request that there be no further personalities."

"Well, Mr. President," continued Senator Hilderton, "it is some times necessary to give plain talk."

"And the senator has certainly been giving it," replied Lieut. Gov. Tillman.

This closed the colloquy, and Senator Hilderton continued his speech along other lines.

Educative Value of a Newspaper.

There is a growing tendency to recognize the educative value of a newspaper. Among the strongest advocates of the newspaper as a great educational factor is Prof. Lynch, of Missouri, who has adopted the newspaper as a part of his curriculum and is well pleased with the results. "No text book," he says, "is equal to the newspaper as a means of attaining knowledge of the actual, practical, up-to-date world. History, geography, civil government, algebra and the entire curriculum of a high school can be obtained only through the newspaper. One hour each week is devoted to newspaper study. The various articles are read and discussed by the pupils. As is pointed out by one of our exchanges the children in this school have learned more about Bulgaria, Turkey and the mountain brigades since Miss Stone was captured than most of their parents learned in all their lives from text books alone."

Sentenced to Death.

Mahmud Masha, a brother-in-law of the sultan has been sentenced to death. He was recently expelled from Greece at the behest of the sultan and went to Rome, but the sultan's demand for his expulsion was refused. He proceeded to Paris where he remains in safety. As all inducements for his return to Constantinople failed, the emperor was instructed to issue a warrant for his arrest and try the fugitive by default with the result that he was condemned to death.

Unsettled For Reflection.

The Atlanta Journal says "Governor Chandler's remark that the voice of the Chattanooga preacher who called the Daughters of the Confederacy with Emma Goldman was but the 'braying of an ass' is generally taken as an uncalculated reflection on a very patient and deserving animal."

A Big Reward.

The reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the robbers who held the train between the Southern Railway at Fifty-eight a short time ago, is one thousand dollars. The State offers \$400 and the Southern Railway and the Express Company offers \$600, making \$1,000 altogether.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

Five Men Successfully Loot the Bank and Murder the Sheriff.

The town of Clarksville, Johnson county, Ark., is greatly excited over a bold and successful bank robbery which occurred early Wednesday when the vault of the Bank of Clarksville was dynamited and looted by five or six men. Sheriff John H. Powers was killed and killed by the robbers while attempting to frustrate their designs. The exact amount secured by the robbers is not known, but it is supposed to be between \$1,000 and \$2,000. Sheriff Powers who roomed in a building adjoining that of the bank was awakened shortly before 3 o'clock by a terrific explosion. He rushed to the vault and found the robbers. He was shot three times in the chest and died. The robbers, who numbered five or six, were evidently prepared for him, as they opened fire the moment he appeared. The officer was wounded and returned to the sheriff's office, where he died. The robbers had a dozen bullets at the robbers. The wounded sheriff managed to get back to his room where he died within 20 minutes. When hastily aroused citizens began arriving at the scene, Powers was dead and the robbers had vanished.

The interior of the bank presented a wrecked appearance, the men having used dynamite to break open the vault door, having established a guard armed with Winchester outside and the robbers, who seemed to have anticipated interference from the sheriff as they must have known of his presence nearby. A train of blood leading from the bank is construed to mean that Powers injured one or more of the robbers. He was shot three times in the chest and died. The robbers had a dozen bullets at the robbers. The wounded sheriff managed to get back to his room where he died within 20 minutes. When hastily aroused citizens began arriving at the scene, Powers was dead and the robbers had vanished.

A vigorous search is being made for the fugitives, but it is believed they have escaped into the mountains. Sheriff Powers was one of the best known officers in Arkansas. He had been sheriff of Johnson county for 12 years and would have been re-nominated without opposition for another term. He had the reputation of being brave and fearless and had run down a large number of criminals. All towns between here and Fort Smith have been wired of the robbery and no efforts will be spared to capture the band. Although a battle is expected should the fugitives be overtaken, Clarksville is 50 miles east of Fort Smith on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. It is thought the robbers escaped north into the mountains, fastnesses of Newton county where there are neither railroad or telegraph facilities.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

Gov. McCreary offers a reward of \$1,000 for the capture and conviction of Bartow Warren, the man who on August 26 last killed Thomas H. Watson at Branchville, and has since been at large. This reward takes the place of the original reward offered. The governor has stated his reasons for increasing the reward so materially, but he says he has good reasons for doing so. Bartow Warren is the man who was tried for the single-handed hold-up of the Southern railway train at Kingstree, a few years ago, at which time \$17,000 was secured from the express car by the robber. He was out on bond in this matter when he met Watson who was one of the principal witnesses against him and killed him on the streets of Branchville.

Frank Player Pardoned.

Frank M. Player, who will be remembered as being convicted in Williamsburg county last year of robbing the dispensary at Kingstree, has received a pardon from the governor. One of the strongest petitions ever gotten up was presented to the governor. It was signed by everybody in the county, by jurors, by the state board of control and by the board of pardons. Judge Watts, who at first opposed the pardon, later wrote that he had withdrawn his opposition. The facts were set forth that Player was sixty years old, and his wife and several children were dependent upon him for support. His original sentence was three years and six months.

Forest Fires.

The Palmetto Post says: "The recent forest fires in the Okatie section of Beaufort County, where nearly all the fencing of the poor farmers and stockraisers have been destroyed is truly demoralizing, but it makes us feel proud to see how plucky the losers have gone to work to remedy the evils visited by the flames. We always knew our Okatie farmers were plucky, but now the whole world can see what a brave people are doing to preserve the property left to them."

Crying for Vengeance.

The authorities of Waterbury, Conn., are conducting a vigorous search for the incendiary who is believed to have caused the two fires which devastated the business portion of the city and rendered many homeless. The belief that the conflagration is the work of firebugs is growing more and more firmly in the minds of the town is crying aloud for vengeance on the guilty.

He Got Off Light.

A young woman in Iowa was engaged to be married. The day before the wedding she intended husband died suddenly. The bereaved bride-to-be went into court and secured a verdict of six thousand dollars against his estate on the ground of breach of promise. The Atlanta Journal says the man seemed to have gotten off lightly, after all.

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Exciting Scenes.

The Lower House of the Legislature Has a Fiery Day.

ALL ABOUT TAKING A HOLIDAY.

The House by a Vote of Sixty-five to Thirty Decides to Adjourn Without Surrendering Its Pay.

There was a sensational incident in the proceedings of the house of representatives Thursday night. It was all over a very innocent matter. Mr. Richards resolution that the members of the general assembly take no pay for the two days spent in Charleston. It was a most opportune time for the resolution to come up as the gallery of the house was full of visitors and members of the house were excited. The speech of Mr. Williams of Lancaster in reply to Mr. Eild was one of the most scathing bits of irony ever uttered within the hall and the house was thrown into a state of excitement thereby. Mr. Eild had denounced the majority of the house for what he thought was an attempt to make sport of those who had favored the resolution.

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Mr. Richards and Mr. Eild spoke in favor of Mr. Richards. Mr. Eild, the latter stated that he had voted against the appropriation for the exposition, but he had been there and had seen it. He thought the legislature ought to go in with the money. He thought they ought not to take pay from the state for those two days.

Mr. R. B. A. Robinson and Mr. Moss opposed the resolution on the ground that the general assembly could put in night work and get rid of the bills on the calendar.

Mr. Weston offered an amendment that those whose consciences would worry them could return their pay for the two days to the state.

Mr. Weston moved an amendment that the general assembly work two days overtime without pay.

The previous question was ordered and a viva voce vote was demanded. The resolution was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 65 to 30.

Mr. Eild had the reputation of being brave and fearless and had run down a large number of criminals. All towns between here and Fort Smith have been wired of the robbery and no efforts will be spared to capture the band. Although a battle is expected should the fugitives be overtaken, Clarksville is 50 miles east of Fort Smith on the Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad. It is thought the robbers escaped north into the mountains, fastnesses of Newton county where there are neither railroad or telegraph facilities.

Mr. Eild—Yes, sir, I am proud to say I was.

Mr. Eild—Well, that's the reason it has passed the point of endurance.

Mr. Eild, still very much wrought upon, declared that he did not see why he should be taxed to pay for the expenses of the general assembly. He introduced measures as they have a perfect right to do. And they should not be denied for voting in accordance with their convictions. He again said that the exposition should be visited by the legislature as a body, and he was willing to have his pay deducted from the state treasury. The members of the house who voted against the resolution were taking that to which they knew they had no right. He had demanded a roll call on the vote and was not ashamed of his position on the matter.

Mr. Williams, his eye flashing, but his manner cool and deliberate, then replied to Mr. Eild. He said: "Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who is just about to take his seat has said that he did not want to pay for the expenses of the general assembly. I do not propose to charge any gentleman or any member of this house with doing anything for political bunkum. I have nothing to say against the gentleman who introduced the resolution because I think he did so from a sense of duty, or against those gentlemen who voted for it, but when a gentleman or a member of this house rises upon this floor and disclaims having done for the eyes and nose for political bunkum, and at the same time charges members of this house with doing that which they know to be dishonest taking that which they know is not right to take, taking the people's money when they did not earn it, I say that where a man, a member of this house, makes statements of that kind that I will have to have more than his simple word to assure me that he is not talking for the purposes of political bunkum. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Mr. Speaker, he has been a member of this house ever since I have been here for six years and since I have been here I have known the gentleman from Lexington to be absent from this house for days at a time. So I say Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of this house that the gentleman from Lexington has been here for six years taking that which according to his own statement does not belong to him and which is dishonest for him to take."

Mr. Eild after this scathing rebuke disclaimed making the charge that other members should be taking that which they knew not to be theirs but what he did say was that he had scruples of that kind himself. He stated that if he had been absent from the house he had been excused.

What might have happened then could not be conjectured for members of the house were thoroughly excited, but the hour of 9 o'clock having arrived, the chair declared a recess and the house adjourned a joint session in the senate chamber to ratify acts.

When the house resumed exercises, Mr. Eild had the floor. With much directness he declared that he did not know that he was to be the Laocoon to drive the spear into the vitals of the Trojan horse. He thought his resolution would merely be forward-

ing the wishes of the minority. But he found that the conscientious scruples of some had extended no further than having their names recorded in the journal as voting thus and so. Their action seemed to worry them about absences from the house. He is as willing as anybody else to make sacrifices for the people, and he had voted against going to the Charleston exposition at all, but he acquiesced to the vote of the majority.

Mr. Eild wanted to know what is the difference between one man or ten men being absent for a day or two and the house adjourning for two whole days.

Mr. Eild—I admit that there is a difference, but what is the difference between the house adjourning and a member being absent for five days in attendance on a farmers alliance convention, drawing mileage and per diem from the alliance and per diem from the state as well? (Laughter.)

Mr. Eild—"The journal will not show that I was absent five days."

Mr. Eild continued that he himself was not here last year, but he had been told that Mr. Eild had been gone five days. However, Mr. Eild had accepted pay for the day spent in Charleston (Wednesday) without invitation, while his conscience wouldn't let him accept the per diem when he goes upon invitation. Having exposed the hidden enemy in the Trojan horse, Mr. Eild thereupon declined to withdraw his resolution.

The house on motion of Mr. Butler then adjourned until 12 o'clock after Mr. Richards and Mr. Price had risen to questions of privilege. Mr. Richards, as the author of the resolution which caused the motion, he wanted to say that he had done what he conceived to be his duty.

Mr. Price poured oil on the troubled waters by saying that he had voted with the minority, but he would point blank refuse to give up his per diem as he feels that his services are as valuable as those of any member on the other side.

FULL OF INTEREST.

The State Senate Passes on a Number of Questions.

At the night session Senator Hilderton injected some spice into the proceedings by charging in a speech that the clerk of the supreme court had been on the floor of the senate lobby against a bill which the senator was trying to have passed.

Senator Hilderton, for the committee on privileges and elections, presented an unfavorable report on Senator Aldrich's bill to allow women who pay taxes to vote for presidential electors. On immediate consideration the bill was adopted and the bill was rejected.

Senator Price moved to recommit Senator Hilderton's bill to require the holding in each county to be the lowest bidder. He said York county had a special bill to require the holding in each county to be the lowest bidder. He said York county had a special bill to require the holding in each county to be the lowest bidder.

Information, it is said, has been conveyed to officials of the Navy Department direct from the White House that the President, after a conference with four naval officers, announced to a prominent caller that he had practically made up his mind on two important questions in the appeal of Admiral S. S. Schley. It is stated that the President has been convinced that Admiral Schley was actually and technically in command of the American fleet during the battle of Manila, and that he may not have exercised his authority to the fullest extent, he was in supreme command so long as the flagship New York was beyond signal distance. It is further alleged that the President has held that the criticized acts of Admiral Schley prior to July 1, 1898, seem to have been condoned by the Navy Department until after credit was given him by the public for the victory of July 3, Secretary Long and Capt. Leidy are understood to have received the information with considerable surprise.

"Pard Nansens."

One of the strange traits of little children is their utter misunderstanding of many simple things, and the endurance of this misunderstanding with them through years and years. This, there is a lawyer of this city who thought, until he was 20 or 21 years old, that there was such a city as "pard-nansens" in the language. His father, a religious man, had said grace always at the table, and the boy had heard inquisitively. Three times he had asked his father, "What are pard-nansens?" in the grace. His father, a religious man, had said grace always at the table, and the boy had heard inquisitively. Three times he had asked his father, "What are pard-nansens?" in the grace.

A New Appointment.

Following is the way Mr. Moss moved to have the representation in the lower house changed, after Orangeburg taken a moment from Lexington: Abbeville, 2; Aiken, 4; Anderson, 2; Bamberg, 2; Barnwell, 3; Beaufort, 3; Berkeley, 3; Charleston, 2; Cherokee, 2; Chester, 3; Chesterfield, 2; Clarendon, 3; Colleton, 3; Darlington, 2; Dorchester, 1; Edgefield, 2; Fairfield, 3; Florence, 3; Georgetown, 2; Greenville, 5; Greenwood, 3; Hampton, 2; Laurens, 3; Lexington, 2; Marion, 3; Marlboro, 3; Newberry, 3; Oconee, 2; Orangeburg, 6; Pickens, 2; Horry, 2; Kershaw, 2; Lancaster, 2; Spartanburg, 6; Sumter, 5; Union, 2; Richland, 4; Saluda, 2; Williamsburg, 3; York, 4; Provided, That in the event other counties are hereafter established then the general assembly shall reapportion the representation to the counties.

THE BILL KILLED.

In the House on Thursday Mr. Moss called up his bill to amend the law apportioning the representation in the lower house. The effect of the bill would mean that Lexington would lose one member and Orangeburg would profit accordingly. After some discussion the bill was killed by a vote of 45 to 53.

Be Very Careful.

The Carolina Spartan says "what ever you do these Spring days be very careful how you burn brush and grass in the fields. It is a calamity to get fire in the forests. Land and timber are being destroyed thereby."

INVITED TO ST. LOUIS.

South Carolina Invited to Make an Exhibit at the Big Show.

The house and the senate met in joint session Wednesday night to hear addresses from the visitors who are here representing the St. Louis exposition which, it is said, will be the most magnificent thing of the kind ever held. The visitors were escorted by a legislative committee headed by Senator Henderson. They spoke for an hour and interested the legislature in their great prospective show.

Mr. S. W. Ravenel, a former South Carolinian now living in St. Louis, was the first speaker. He was applauded vigorously when he said that he had never seen the day when he was not proud to say that he was a South Carolinian.

Mr. C. M. Rees of St. Louis said he had never before been told that his money was counterfeit and his checks worthless. Since coming to the exposition they had not been allowed to pay for anything. But some day they would repay the commission as they would repay the commission.

He said he came from the western bank of the Father of Waters to bring a greeting to South Carolina. This will be the greatest exposition in the history of the world. He gave statistics showing how this exposition is projected to be the greatest of the world. He spoke of the history of this section from the time LaSalle navigated the Mississippi to the time when Thomas Jefferson made it possible for this to become a part of the United States.

South Carolina has played such a part in the settling of that country that there is a chair for South Carolina in every Missouri home. He urged South Carolina to take a prominent place in the exposition.

Hon. E. S. Garner, the next speaker, said that he had once had the misfortune to be a legislator. He had been a newspaper man until he had become so lazy that he was fit for nothing else and he sent him to the legislature.

The people of Missouri are spending \$25,000 to be represented at the Charleston exposition. Will it pay? Chicago has been taking wonderful strides since her exposition. St. Joseph, Mo., had nearly doubled its population since her exposition. It paid them. It will pay Charleston.

This is an ideal climate for cattle raising, he said, and it is possible to raise as fine cattle in this State as in any other. South Carolina has many resources which need development, and there is money to be made there. More than at any exposition. Many other southern States will be there, and South Carolina cannot afford to lag behind. From Missouri's exhibit at St. Louis, the people of that State are receiving many inquiries from home-seekers and from people seeking to invest.

St. Louis cannot do without South Carolina. Can't have a State building then send a magnificent exhibit any way. He had been much pleased with the State exhibit at the Charleston exposition. Such an exhibit could be made at St. Louis. He referred to the history of the south and declared that South Carolina is rich in history, and that reason he wants them to have an exhibit there. Whenever he passes the statue of Calhoun in Marion square in Charleston he feels like taking off his hat. He referred to other great men in this State's history and was enthusiastically applauded when he referred to the "noblest Roman of them all"—Wade Hampton.

He had been born in the north where the feeling towards the south had not been so congenial once, but he wanted to say that his first boy was named for Wade Hampton. Applause. He continued thus to eulogize the patriots and statesmen of South Carolina, and urged that for the sake of the past as well as the future this State should be well represented at St. Louis.

Col. Averill, director general of the exposition, was next present. He thanked the general assembly of South Carolina for putting the Charleston exposition firmly on foot. This State has the finest building on the grounds today and the most handsome exhibit. The Charleston exposition is driving the nail home, and if one year, two years or three years for your money? This is the simple truth, and one that all subscribers to all papers should learn and live up to. The individual subscriber may only owe one or two dollars and the amount is not large in his eyes, but when a thousand or two people owe a dollar or two apiece it makes several thousand dollars, and its payment would help the editor a great deal. So pay for your paper promptly and give the editor the means to make a better paper. Editors know and love the subscribers who pay for their paper promptly.

Went to Charleston.

The Columbia Record says a great majority of the members of the legislature left Friday morning to spend two days at the Exposition. About six senators and as many more members of the house, most of whom have already visited the exposition, took advantage of the holiday to go home and attend to private business. The families of many of the members accompanied them. The train was packed with legislators. It started at 11:30, and will go directly to the exposition grounds. All members and their families and attaches of the legislature were furnished with passes to the exposition grounds. They will return Saturday night and will resume legislative business at 12 o'clock Monday.

He Smoked Cigarettes.

Meldrim, the 15-year-old son of John W. Owens, marshal of Rome, Ga., shot himself through the head Thursday evening at 6:30 o'clock, and died in the store of A. Rawlins who he suddenly jumped and said, "I am going to kill myself." He walked outside, and in a few seconds the report of a pistol was heard. Mr. Rawlins ran out and found a bullet hole in his temple. It is said that Meldrim smoked cigarettes excessively, and that his mind became unbalanced.

SENATORS HIT HARD LICKS.

The Philippine Question Causes a Red Hot Debate in the Senate.

The Philippine question in the senate gave rise to still further heated discussion on Friday in which some very hard words were used. As usual Senator Tillman was in the forefront and talked out his views of the matter in strong language. Senator Foraker was the chief speaker in defense of the government's policy.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina, interrupted Senator Foraker to denounce the statutes laws enacted by the Philippine commission as "damnable doctrine."

"It might be in order," said Senator Foraker, "to inquire of the senator from South Carolina on which side of the struggle in the Philippines are his sympathies?"

"My sympathies are with the Philippines," shouted Senator Tillman, pounding his desk emphatically.

Undoubtedly they are," retorted Senator Foraker, "and such a flat-footed and unqualified declaration as the senator has made would render the revised statutes applicable to himself if he were not protected by his position as senator."

Senator Rawlins, of Utah, interrupted Senator Foraker with a question as to the session laws enacted by the Philippine commission and in the course of his remarks said that Senator Foraker had denounced the senator from South Carolina.

Senator Foraker declined to yield to Senator Rawlins and declared hotly that he had not denounced Senator Tillman, but had merely announced the fact that the senator's utterances on the Philippine question of the United States if he were not protected by his position.

"We are in a fair way," said he, "to subdue the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and we will accomplish that end if the Filipinos do not protect themselves by force of arms. We are in a fair way to subdue the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and we will accomplish that end if the Filipinos do not protect themselves by force of arms."

Senator Tillman said that he had seen a statement from Gen. Chaff